PRELIMINARY SYNOPSIS OF THE PROPOSED THESIS TO BE SUBMITTED TO MANGALORE UNIVERSITY FOR THE AWARD OF Ph.D. DEGREE IN COMMERCE

TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THESIS

WOMEN IN AGRIBUSINESS: A LIVELIHOOD PATTERN ANALYSIS WITH REFERENCE TO DAKSHINA KANNADA AND UDUPI DISTRICTS

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FEBRUARY 2020

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INTRODUCTION

Agribusiness is the business of agricultural production. An agribusiness is a line of business that focuses on the processing, warehousing. distribution, marketing and retailing of products used in farming. The goal of agribusiness is to improve operations in order to keep prices reasonable. Countries with farming industries face consistent pressures from global competition, particularly for products such as paddy, arecanut, black Pepper, cashew and cocoa that are commodities. To remain competitive, agribusiness must operate more efficiently, which often requires investments in new technologies, new methods of fertilizing and watering crops and new ways of reaching the global market.

Another challenge agribusinesses face is changing consumer tastes. To be successful, agribusiness must be able to predict and adapt quickly to market changes. Although agribusiness is simple agriculture-related business, the term may have negative connotations for some. This is a result of negative biases and stereotypes regarding agribusiness association with large corporations that may produce environmentally questionable, non-organic products and they may squeeze the profits of smaller, potentially suitable farms. To promote more development of food economies, many government agencies support the research and publication of economic studies and reports exploring agribusiness and agribusiness practices.

Nowadays most of the women have entered into this business. Women participation in agribusiness is predominant. They equally contribute to the success of societies and families. They play a vital role in the wellbeing of society. Women are not new to this field. Women's are working more than men and most of the farming activities (80%) are done by women. However rural women are exploited by land lords for their personal good and enrichment. Women are treated as sub- servant or personal property. Therefore the study about issues, challenges faced by the women engaged in the agribusiness are very significant to the wellbeing of the society.

The study titled "Women in Agribusiness: A livelihood pattern analysis with reference to Dakshina Kannada and Udupi Districts" is an attempt to explore the conditions of women who are in agribusiness.

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Agriculture being the main occupation of Karnataka state in India, around 65% of the people of the state are engaged in agriculture and other related agricultural occupation for their livelihood. In recent past, agriculture has evolved into agribusiness. John H. Davis of Harvard University first used the term agribusiness in 1955. Agribusiness is a combination of the words "agriculture" and "business" and refers to any business related to agricultural production. It includes small family farms and food producers up to multinational conglomerates involved in the production of food on a national scale.

India plays a very important role by its contribution in the world's food production; India has made impressive strides on the agricultural front during the last three decades. Karnataka contributes considerable share in the total food production of the country. Agriculture is closely dependent on the natural resources and environmental conditions of soil and climate. Coastal Karnataka is a land of many climates and varieties of soils, providing scope for much diversity in agriculture.

Karnataka can be broadly divided into 4 divisions, viz. (1) Northern Karnataka, (2) Southern Karnataka, (3) Central Karnataka, and (4) Coastal Karnataka. Coastal Karnataka, which is the focus of the present study comprises of Two districts (1) Dakshina Kannada (South Canara), and (2) Udupi. The major occupation of the people of the Coastal Karnataka is agriculture and fishing. Hence the study focuses on the livelihood pattern analysis of women engaged in agribusiness of these two districts ie., Dakshina Kannada and Udupi.

Dakshina Kannada is a district in the state of Karnataka in India. It is sheltered by the Western Ghats on the east and surrounded by the Arabian Sea on the west, Dakshina Kannada receives abundant rainfall during the monsoon. It is bordered by Udupi District to the north, Chikmagalur district to the northeast, Hassan District to the east, Kodagu to the southeast and Kasaragod District of Kerala to the south. It is the second major district of Karnataka in all the aspects after Bangalore Urban district. Mangalore is the capital city and the district headquarters. According to the 2011 census of India, Dakshina Kannada district had a population of 2,089,649 Of

which male and female were 1,034,714 and 1,054,935 respectively. Agriculture which was once a major occupation of the people of Dakshina Kannada. The main crops of Dakshina Kannada are Paddy, Coconut, Arecanut, Black Pepper, Cashew and Cocoa.

Map showing Taluks of Dakshina Kannada

Udupi district is located in Southern Karnataka, which is carved out of Dakshina Kannada district. It is spread across 3 taluks namely Udupi, Kundapura and Karkala. It is situated about 58 km north of Mangaluru and about 422 km north-west of Bengaluru. Krishi Vigyan Kendra and other technical institutions are present to provide knowledge support to farmers. It has well-established cashew processing units, rice mills and oil extracting units. The district has varied agro-climatic regions suitable to grow many horticultural crops. Well-drained soils and tropical humid climatic condition make it ideal for perennial horticultural and medicinal plants and scope for stable intercropping system is enormous.

Map showing Taluks of Udupi

Scope for Agribusiness in India

- India is endowed with varied ago-climate, which facilitates production of temperate, sub-tropical and tropical agricultural commodities.
- There is growing demand for agricultural inputs like feed and fodder, inorganic fertilizers, bio-fertilizers.
- Export can be harnessed as a source of economic growth. The products line include cereals, pulses, oil meal, fruits and vegetables, flowers, medicinal plants and agricultural tools and implements, meat, milk and milk products, fish and fish products, ornamental fish, etc.
- The vast coastal line and internal water courses provides enormous opportunity for production of marine and inland fish and ornamental fish culture gaining popularity with increase in aesthetic value among the citizens of India..
- The livestock wealth gives enormous scope for production of meat, milk and milk products, poultry products etc.,
- Organic farming has highest potential in India as the pesticide and inorganic fertilizer application are less in India compared to industrial nations of the world. The farmers can be encouraged and educated to switch over for organic farming.
- Seeds, hybrid and genetically modified crops, have the highest potential in India in the future, since the productivity of high yielding varieties have reached a plateau.
- Micro-irrigation systems and labor saving farm equipment's have good potential for the years to come due to declining groundwater level and labor scarcity for agricultural operations like weeding, transplanting and harvesting.
- Production of vegetables and flowers under greenhouse conditions can be taken up to harness the export market.
- The enhanced agricultural production throws open opportunities for employment in marketing, transport, cold storage and warehousing facilities, credit, insurance and logistic support services.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A survey of the concerned literature has been carried out based on various journals, reviews, magazines and internet under two categories and is presented below:

INDIAN STUDY

S.S. Acharya (2007) paper titled, 'Agribusiness in India: Some Facts and Emerging Issues' points out that Agribusiness is emerging as a specialized branch of knowledge in the field of management sciences. A shift from 'Agriculture' to 'Agribusiness' is being viewed as an essential pathway to revitalize Indian agriculture. This paper stated that focus shifted from production to production including all other associated activities which constitute agribusiness and also innovation which is the specific requirements of entrepreneurship. Finally study found that balance between development potential arising out of investment by the private sector and implications of these developments for employment of a considerable section of society is one of the major challenges of policymakers.

Carl E. Pray and Latha Nagarajan (2012) paper titled, 'Innovation and Research by Private Agribusiness in India Environment', focused on the private sector research and innovation. This paper measures private research and innovation in India where agribusiness is making major investments in research and producing innovations that are extremely important to farmers. It also reveals the Indian policies that influence research and innovation. This new data and policy analysis can provide India policy makers with a basis for policies that can strengthen the direction and impact of agricultural research and innovation in the future. The study based on interviews with firms and data from annual reports. The paper found that private investment in agricultural research grew from US$54 million in 1994/95 to US$250 million in 2008/09 (in 2005 dollars). Growth in private research and development (R&D) expenditure was particularly rapid in the seed and plant biotechnology industry, which grew by more than 10 times between the mid-1990s and 2009. Finally come up with the conclusion that Private innovations have contributed to agricultural productivity and incomes.

Bibhu Santosh Behera and Anama Charan Behera (2013) paper titled, 'Gender Issues: The role of women in agriculture sector in India' points out that many women in developing countries are occupied in agriculture and agriculture creates many jobs for women in agriculture sector. Now the women's are more working than men & most of the farming activities (80%) are done by females. This implies the women based empowerment by Agriculture. This paper stated the role of women in agriculture and the obstacles in women growth in agriculture sector and analyzed the gender differences and find out the various ways to reduce gender differences. Finally we can understand that the rural women are exploited by land lords for their personal good and enrichment. Women are treated as sub- servant or personal property. In this regard government must formulate policies to enhance their skills and their work should be counted in economic indicators.

Ramachandra Bhatta and K. Aruna Rao (2015) paper titled, 'Women's Livelihood in Fisheries in Coastal Karnataka, India' stated that the results of survey among fisherwomen in Coastal Karnataka. Data was collected on the nature of their work, earnings and role in decision making by giving different weightage to individual activities. The study focused on the socio-economic status of women in the fish trade and found that the respondents' living conditions and literacy levels were largely unchanged and the increase of bulk buyers and the appearance of urban men vendors have affected their share in the fish trade. The study suggests that only 16 per cent of the women are fully involved in decision making, although their contribution to the family income and household work is substantial. There is a social stigma attached to fish marketing activities and the younger generation is not willing to enter the business. Government support in terms of subsidy does not help in improving social status. Employment generation by providing modern marketing facilities is required for improving the status of fisherwomen. From this we can understand that unless their prospects improve, levels of current production and market trends will reduce their income and economic independence and with it their limited decision making power at home. So study strongly recommended that the government could offer them economic opportunities and developmental programmes in fisheries with subsidies thrown in or representation in local bodies.

Gunakara and Ramachandra Bhattab, (2016) paper titled, 'Socioeconomic Status of Fisher-Women in Segmented Fish Markets of Coastal Karnataka', was based on the primary data collected from 300 households in two major fish markets of Mangalore and Malpe in the coastal Karnataka. The paper presents the data collected on livelihood profile of the four identified fish retail categories and made a meaningful comparison. The participation of women in fish marketing is unique in coastal Karnataka as in no other sector there is as much involvement of women as in this sector. The study points out that the changes taken place in the socioeconomic status of women fish retailers of Karnataka coast, who are threatened by the competition from the men fish venders. Finally he has come up with suggestion that with high socio-economic capital, the fisher women provide a substantial support to the family welfare and income. From this we can understand low educational level women get less opportunity to move out of their business and hence, the state policy to support modernization of fish marketing through the entry of modern retail stores should consider the social impact of such measures on these women groups.

Shreeram. K.P and Dr. D.S.Leelavathi, (2017) paper titled, 'Growth of Floriculture: A Comparative Study of India and Karnataka', was based on the secondary data has been collected mainly from Indian horticulture database, Karnataka state horticulture office, Lalbhag, Bangalore and state horticulture website. The researcher used tabular method and LOGEST function in Microsoft excel. The study disclosed that Floriculture has received a considerable attention in India in recent years from policy makers, researchers, and agriculture and horticulture planners. International flower trade has increased significantly due to huge demand of floriculture products in the world. The study identified that growth of floriculture in India and Karnataka and compared the trends in area of production and yield per hectare at national and state level. From this we can understand that if the government ready to put sincere effort by promoting the growth of floriculture and increase the area under floriculture production as well as yield per hectare enables not only development in the area of agriculture but also expands the income earning opportunities of the farmer.

FORIEGN STUDY

S.T. Sonka, S.A. Changnon, Jr., and S.L. Hofing (1992) paper titled, 'How Agribusiness Uses Climate Predictions: Implications for Climate Research and Provision of Predictions' stated that the analysis of climate prediction needs and uses within six important sub segments of the agribusiness sector. Study based on a mail survey of 114 managers. Lack of sufficient accuracy and prediction lead time were identified under this study. The paper revealed that there are actions available in both the public and private sectors that could improve the use of climate predictions in agribusiness. These include needed basic and applied research, activities at government agencies, involvement of agribusinesses, and activities by the private sector to provide "value-added" climate predictions to agribusiness. The paper suggested that the appreciation of the challenges involved in overcoming the impediments to use and also suggested the user community eager to be involved in and support continued refinement of available applications. Finally we can understand that the further research is encouraged to enhance climate prediction and activities of the government and the private sector to improve use of climate predictions.

V. Becvarova (2005) paper titled, 'Agribusiness - A scope as well as an opportunity for contemporary agriculture' stated that the contribution deals with the key issues of contemporary food economy development as a system and its economic implication in regard to changing position of agricultural enterprises. Based upon the economic theory outcomes the essentiality of agriculture influenced by the final stages of agri-food commodity explained under this study. The active response on the demand structural changes include is perceived as a needful precondition of competitiveness of agricultural enterprises for future in general. With the influential changes occurring in the agribusiness it is critical for agricultural enterprises to develop and maintain competencies that will enhance a competitive position in this rapidly evolving market. From this finally we can understand that the contemporary trends indicate that the

agricultural output will not depend on the prospects for commodity prices only, but also on improvements in productivity, competitiveness in the whole agri-food chain, developing higher value added products and export markets and also enhanced improving the quality.

Frank Scrimgeour, Alan McDermott, Caroline Saunders, Nicola Shadbolt and Gavin Sheath (2006) paper titled, 'New Zealand Agribusiness Success: An approach to exploring the role of strategy, structure and conduct on firm performance' points out that framework to explore agribusiness success in New Zealand. The research is built around a common framework for both quantitative and qualitative analysis. It draws on existing theory based on the structure-conduct-performance paradigm but expanded to take account of firm strategy and the analysis of value chains. Finally study come up with conclusion that the one stream of work will involve further analysis of venison, kiwifruit, dairy and the sheep meat sectors and the another stream of work will explore other agribusiness activity including apples, beef, seeds and wool.

Saungweme Percy W (2009) paper titled, 'Value Chain Linkages in Agribusiness Supply Chains in South Africa' stated that the research on agribusiness supply chain linkages. Study determined the nature of linkages in agribusiness supply chain with the objective of developing a theoretic framework on how collaboration can enhance the competitiveness of multiple linked agribusiness supply chains in South Africa. The research clearly distinguished between the off the farm and the on the farm activities. Agribusiness was defined as being off the farm activities hence the linkages discussed focus primarily on the off the farm activities.

RAM, REV, ADM. Mackenzie (2011) paper titled, 'Evidences of the Sustainable Innovation in the Cashew Agribusiness Context in Ceará – Brazil' points out that the state of Ceará is the major Brazilian cashew producer and highlights the social and economic feature of its agribusiness, capable of generating wealth and assisting in people's settlement in the countryside. The paper contributed on the identification of

innovation possibilities through the introduction of the Cleaner Production approach, contemplating on the mobilization of local system of Ceará's cashew agribusiness. The study conducted on the basis of the qualitative methods. The analysis was performed by using the Thematic Analysis technique, which belongs to the Analysis of Content techniques group. The study identified many of the obstacles along the cashew productive chain can be improved by the preventive implementation of an approach like Cleaner Production, generating and spreading innovations by allowing changes in the processes, products and management ways of the companies. Finally, paper stated that the local system mobilization includes the increasing of interactions among participant agents, facilitating the spread of sustainable innovations from the complete use of cashew, enlarging, consequently, the economical spaces with new business and market opportunities. From this we come up with conclusion that the mini-factories program, while an important Social Technology, participant of local system, shows the importance of those in the integration of new links of the cashew productive chain, presenting itself as a good example of technological knowledge introduction directly to the small producers generating sustainable innovations by the connection of environmental, economic and social dimensions.

Hannelize Jacobs and Chipego Zulu (2012) paper titled, 'Reaping the benefits of value Innovation: Lessons for small agribusinesses in Africa' stated that small agribusinesses play a vital role in sustaining the gross domestic product (GDP) of numerous economies in Africa. The survival and continual growth of these businesses in the global economy is essential to poverty minimization, sustaining the livelihoods of individuals and subsequently the growth of African economies as a whole. This paper argued that strategies are the potential to increase the debt of African countries and proposes a more effective alternative. By adopting the strategic logic of value innovation, African small agribusiness owners and managers can use and even reduce their current resources or create new ones that can lower their costs substantially, and at the same time, allow them

to differentiate themselves. Researcher found a very limited research on value innovation in the context of small agribusinesses in Africa. A theory building study was conducted using empirical evidence from a theoretical sample of cases. The research paradigm of the study was the constructivism. This study investigated how small agribusiness owners and managers in Africa can apply the strategic logic of value innovation to sustain high growth and grow profitably. The paper found that knowledge of value innovation, as a concept is limited, which leads to a limited degree of its application. The study highlighted that knowledge is a main barrier to the application of value innovation.

Sabina Alkire, Ruth Meinzen-Dick, Amber Peterman, Agnes R. Quisumbing, Greg Seymour and Ana Vaz (2013) paper titled, 'The Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index' stated that a new survey-based index designed to measure the empowerment, agency and inclusion of women in the agricultural sector. This technical paper based pilot data from Bangladesh, Guatemala and Uganda and used index in their own work to understand the way of survey was conducted. The paper discussed initially about gender perception index and eventually focused on an index similar to the multidimensional poverty indexes being developed by OPHI. The paper identified the areas that contribute most to women's disempowerment and focused on issues of empowerment in agriculture.

J.Poláková, g.koláčková, i.tichá (2015) paper titled, 'Business model for Czech Agribusiness' points out that business modeling facilitates the understanding of value creation logic in organizations in general. The study focused on the definition of a specific business model for the Czech agribusiness sector. Based on the theoretical background and evaluation of selected business models, the study created new business model, using components, which take into account the specifics of this particular industry. The paper described the theoretical background theory of the business modeling, and its application to the specific Czech agricultural sector. The components of several already defined business models were used and adjusted for the category of small and individual farming businesses. The adjustments of proposed business model include

the role of the owners and their will and the influence of the farm environment on the final creation of the offer to the customer. This preliminary model used as a tool for the future research into small and individual farms in the Czech Republic. Its validity tested and it will be instrumental in creating a typology of entrepreneurs in agricultural sector. Eventually, a comparison of the differences between them using the derived performance indicators and further research into the influence of this business model in agriculture carried out. The set of performance indicators was created and used especially for this case study.

Jayne C. Chetama1, Joseph Dzanja1, Sera Gondwe1 & Dyton Maliro1 1 Lilongwe (2016) paper titled, 'The Role of Microfinance on Growth of Small-Scale Agribusinesses in Malawi: A Case of Lilongwe District' stated that the role of microfinance institutions in Malawi for the purpose of growth of small-scale agribusiness entrepreneurs. The study applied logit model and used T-test to compare investment levels of unconstrained and constrained firms. The logit model disclosed that each additional profit the probability of investment decreased by 46 percent in constrained firms and 39 percent in unconstrained firms and T-test results revealed that no significant difference in levels of investments between unconstrained firms and constrained firms but there is a statistical difference on the use of internal funds (average profit) between constraint and unconstrained firms indicates how efficient MFIs have been to small-scale agribusiness enterprises in Lilongwe district. From this we can understand that there is no significant role of MFIs on growth of small-scale agribusiness entrepreneur.

Jim Ganeya, Mary Challendera, Kara Calia and Krysta Hardenb (2018) paper titled, 'Building bridges between agribusiness innovation and smallholder farmers: A review' revealed that the obstacles facing agriculture over the next few decades, the role of agricultural innovation in overcoming those obstacles, and the need for greater public funding for agricultural research. The study identified that how science-based solutions that drive revenue for industry can also advance agriculture in developing economies.

Expediting agricultural innovation as well as increasing access to those benefits requires a different way of thinking about the sharing of technology to improve the lives of smallholder farmers and create a more equitable playing field for women in agriculture.

Ageo M. C. Silva, Paulo H. N. Campos, Inês E. Mattos, Shakoor Hajat, Eliana M. Lacerda and Marcelo J. M. Ferreira, (2019) paper titled, 'Article Environmental Exposure to Pesticides and Breast Cancer in a Region of Intensive Agribusiness Activity in Brazil: A Case-Control Study' evaluated that association between pesticide use and breast cancer in a region of intense agribusiness activity in the state of MatoGrosso, Brazil. Based on case-control method the study was conducted on women living in the city of Rondonópolis, in the south of MatoGrosso state. There were 85 cases of women with confirmed breast cancer and 266 controls who were randomly selected from primary health care users. Bivariate and stratified analyses were performed. This study identified the importance of exposure to pesticides as an environmental risk factor for the development of breast cancer among women. Finally, this study also problematized the current federal government's policy choice of releasing more than two hundred active pesticide ingredients for commercialization in Brazil in 2019. Such measures further aggravate the chances of environmental and human contamination from exposure to pesticides and may result in the emergence of various pathologies such as breast cancer.

From the review of above literature, it is clear that there are limited studies on women in Agribusiness. It is also understood that a specific study on Women in Agribusiness in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi District is not done. Hence this can be considered as an under explored area. In this direction the study would throw light on the analysis of the livelihood pattern of women engaged in agribusiness.

NEED FOR THE PRESENT STUDY

Women play a vitally important role in a whole range of agricultural activities. It tends to be men, rather than women, who undertake and mostly benefit from profitable activities along agricultural value chains. The basic belief of the study is that "Women involvement in agribusiness is one of the great challenges in the field of farm. Thus, the study on the livelihood pattern of women is significant to know the condition and to frame proper measures in favor of women engaged in agribusiness in the selected area of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi District in a constructive way. Under livelihood pattern, it covers income, expenses, savings habit, standard of living, socio-economic aspects which relating to the women engaged in agribusiness.

The studies on women in Agribusiness are usually done in many areas but this study is in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi Districts. The growing importance of agribusiness and the role of women in the growth and development of economy of India in general and the district in Karnataka in particular have stimulate the researcher to take up this topic for research.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The followings are the main objectives have been framed by the researcher. They are:

1. To identify the agribusiness products dealt by women.
2. To find out the opportunities available in agribusiness to the women.
3. To estimate the Income and employment opportunities in agribusiness.
4. To study the socio-economic condition of the women in agribusiness.
5. To understand the factors that motivates the women to enter in to the agribusiness.
6. To state the measures for the survival of women in the area of agribusiness.

NATURE AND SCOPE

The present research is restricted to the women in agribusiness of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi Districts.

The proposed study is designed as a descriptive one based on both primary and secondary data and is confined to the women in agribusiness of selected District of Karnataka state. The process of involvement of women in agribusiness, participation, support, benefits will be analysed in detail. The study is micro in nature since it focuses on selected Districts. Conclusions are based on the empirical evidences, this is an empirical enquiry too.

The statement selected for the study are Dakshina Kannada includes Bantwal, Belthangady, Mangalore, Puttur and Sullia Taluks and Udupi Districts includes Udupi, Kundapur and Karkala Taluks and the respondents for the study will be the women of these two area.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The proposed research study would be partly descriptive and diagnostic in nature. The thesis will be developed mainly by relying upon Primary data ie., field study (Sample Survey Method). However, secondary source of data such as book, periodicals, various journals, research reports, websites, magazines, published and unpublished material issued by the authority concerned will be referred for the purpose of understanding basic concepts and reviewing the literature pertaining to the study and also to substantiate the empirical study whenever necessary. The relevant primary data and information will be collected through comprehensive structured and pre-listed questionnaire, interview, discussion and observational methods will be undertaken to collect relevant information.

DATA ANALYSIS

In order to give a quantitative touch to the empirical data, a few relevant and appropriate statistical tools and techniques will be used in the study. Important findings will also be projected in the form of appropriate charts and diagrams.

RELEVANCE AND CONTRIBUTION

The study "Women in agribusiness: A livelihood pattern analysis with reference to Dakshina Kannada and Udupi Districts" will be very useful and relevant. The studies on women in agribusiness are usually limited. This study will be conducted exclusively for women in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi Districts.

This study contributes to the field of knowledge by providing primary data on the challenging concept of women involvement in agribusiness in Dakshina Kannada and Udupi Districts. The study may prove to be useful for the women in other field who do not form the part of sample. The study will contribute to the academic field and would be a helpful to the farmer and economic development of the nation. It would be of immense help to academicians, administration and policy makers in particular and also to the society in general.

LIMITATIONS

It is common for a researcher to face certain limitations for any type of research. The researcher is likely to encounter the limitations like time, data, discussion and finance during the course of research.

The study is restricted to only the city of Mangalore and Udupi Districts and to only females who are in the trade of agriculture, growers and sellers. There are men who are active in agribusiness and they are excluded from the study and in further research their opinions can also be examined. Expanding the research to include other regions too would enable one to know more about the households who are influenced by agribusiness.

LAYOUT OF THE THESIS

The proposed study titled "Women in Agribusiness: A livelihood pattern analysis with reference to Dakshina Kannada and Udupi Districts" will be presented in five chapters as shown below.

Chapter I The first chapter is an **'Introduction'** to the study and outlines the statement of the study, objectives, significance, literature review, nature and scope, research methodology, limitations of the study and also the chapter design.

Chapter II The second chapter, **'Review of Literature'** intends to provide the review of pertinent literature and research question on the subject "Women in Agribusiness".

Chapter III The second chapter, **'Conceptual and Theoretical Framework'** intends to provide detailed description of conceptual and theoretical framework of the study.

Chapter IV The fourth chapter titled **'Data Analysis and Interpretation'** gives the findings of the opinion survey conducted through questionnaires and personal interviews to solicit the viewpoints of women's engaged in agribusiness of selected Districts.

Chapter V This final Chapter deals with the **'Major Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion'**. It presents the overall summary of findings and will offer suggestions to the women involvement in agribusiness based on the findings and a conclusion to the study.

CONCLUSION: There are a lot of opportunities hidden in the area of agribusiness but still not explored, particularly by women entrepreneurs. There is a need to educate the benefits of being in this trade. Researcher concludes that Women are equally responsible for the growth and development of an economy and their contributions to review their families and in return reviving societies such an initiative makes the women to build the society.

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